

Before the
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20554

DOCKET FILE COPY ORIGINAL

~~RECEIVED~~
~~FEB 4 2004~~
~~Federal Communication Commission~~
~~Bureau / Office~~

In the Matter of)
)
Amendment of Section 73.202(b)) MB Docket No. 03-12
Table of Allotments) RM-10627
FM Broadcast Stations)
(Charles Town, West Virginia and)
Stephens City, Virginia))

TO Assistant Chief, Audio Division
Media Bureau

RECEIVED

FEB 11 2004

Federal Communications Commission
Office of the Secretary

**REPLY TO OPPOSITION TO
PETITION FOR RECONSIDERATION**

Mid Atlantic Network, Inc. ("Mid Atlantic") hereby replies to the Opposition filed by Cleveland Radio Licenses, LLC, a subsidiary of Clear Channel Broadcasting Licenses, Inc. ("Clear Channel"), licensee of WKSI-FM (formerly WXVA-FM) in this proceeding. When Clear Channel bought this station in 2000, Mid Atlantic told the Commission that Clear Channel intended to move this station to the Winchester market. Clear Channel responded that the allegation was "chock-full of hearsay and speculation and completely devoid of substantive facts." A little more than a year after closing, Clear Channel filed its Petition for Rule Making in this proceeding proposing exactly that

Clear Channel attempts to justify its move to Winchester under the guise of serving Stephens City, which is in every respect a suburb of Winchester and part and parcel of the same Urbanized Area. Clear Channel criticizes Mid Atlantic for not raising this issue prior to grant of Clear Channel's rulemaking petition. (Opp'n 1) While Mid Atlantic regrets the delay, it was Clear Channel's obligation to have brought the Urbanized Area issue to the

No. of Copies rec'd
List ABOVE

014

Commission's attention, and thus, it is clearly in the public interest to consider the implications of that fact on this proposal.¹ Winchester was declared an Urbanized Area by notice published in the Federal Register on May 1, 2002, less than a month after Clear Channel's Petition was filed in this proceeding. 67 Fed. Reg. 21962 (May 1, 2002). See *Attachment*. Because that classification required a *Tuck* analysis by Clear Channel as a prerequisite to grant of its petition, its failure to bring this matter to the Commission's attention within 30 days violated at least the spirit of FCC Rule §1.65 (requires that information be brought to Commission's attention "[w]henver there has been a substantial change as to any other matter that may be of decisional significance..."). This was clearly a matter of decisional significance.²

I. Clear Channel Did Not Meet Its Burden of Proof

In this proceeding, Clear Channel had the burden of proving, in the first instance, that its application for an allotment preference within an Urbanized Area satisfies the *Tuck* factors. See *In the Matter of RKO General, Inc. (KFRC), for Renewal of License, et al., Memorandum Opinion & Order*, FCC No. 90-180, para. 12, n. 3 (released May 1, 1990); *In re Applications of Faye & Richard Tuck, Inc., et al., Memorandum Opinion & Order*, 3 FCC Rcd. 5374,

¹ See FCC Rule §1.17, applying specifically to petitions for rulemaking to amend the FM Table of Allotments, which prohibits any person from omitting "material information that is necessary to prevent any material factual statement that is made from being incorrect or misleading." Clear Channel represented in its Petition for Rule Making that "Stephens City is not located within any Urbanized Area," knowing that the Commission would rely on that statement. Accordingly, Clear Channel had a duty to advise the Commission that it was no longer the case as soon as that became known. Clear Channel had a "duty of candor" to report any decisionally significant facts to the Commission. See *RKO General, Inc. v. FCC*, 670 F.2d 215, 229 (DC Cir. 1981), *cert. denied*, 456 US 927 (1982).

² In addition to its obligation to bring this to the Commission's attention within 30 days, Clear Channel had ample opportunity to bring this to the Commission's attention. For example, in response to the Commission's Notice of Proposed Rule Making, Clear Channel filed "Comments" on March 10, 2003, nearly one year after Winchester was declared an Urbanized Area. However, Clear Channel did not mention that Stephens City was part of an Urbanized Area. Thus, its petition was granted under false pretenses, justifying reconsideration.

5377, para. 24 (released Sept. 8, 1988) (citing *New Radio Corp. v. FCC*, 804 F.2d 756, 760 (D.C. Cir. 1987)). The United States Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit specifically held, in *New Radio Corp.*, that “section 307(b) will apply according to its terms unless a party makes a timely request for the consideration of an exception such as the *Huntington* doctrine.” 804 F.2d at 760.

It is undisputed that Clear Channel *did not* make “a timely request” for consideration of an exception to *Huntington* with its initial application, or within a reasonable time after Stephens City was declared part of an Urbanized Area, or *ever* during the course of this proceeding until its Opposition to Mid Atlantic’s Petition for Reconsideration. Therefore, Clear Channel completely failed to meet its initial burden of proof. This is more than a mere procedural infirmity; it is fatal to Clear Channel’s Petition. The failure of any party to satisfy its initial burden, no matter how easily the burden could have been met, is dispositive. *See, e.g., Garner v. Boorstin*, 690 F.2d 1034, 1036 (D.C. Cir. 1982).

Here, Clear Channel’s attempt to satisfy its initial burden at this late stage, in opposition to a Petition for Reconsideration, with evidence that was available to Petitioner shortly after filing its Petition, should be dispositive of its Petition. The Court of Appeals has remanded matters to the Commission in which the Commission failed to properly allocate and observe the appropriate burden of proof. *See, e.g., Office of Communications of the United Church of Christ v. FCC*, 425 F.2d 543 (D.C. Cir. 1969). In *United Church of Christ*, the D.C. Circuit vacated the Commission’s renewal of a license to a Mississippi television broadcaster after remand, where the Hearing Examiner improperly imposed the burden of proof on intervening challengers, rather than on the license renewal applicant, and the Commission affirmed the Examiner’s error. *Id.* at 549-50. In this case, it is clear that the initial burden of

proof fell on petitioner Clear Channel, rather than on opposer Mid Atlantic. *See, e.g., In Re Application of RKO General, Inc. for Renewal of License, et al., Memorandum Opinion & Order* FCC 90-180, para. 12, n. 3 (released May 1, 1990).

The assignment of the burden of proof would have no meaning where, as here, a petitioner attempts to meet its burden only in opposition to a Petition for Reconsideration. If the Commission allows Clear Channel to get away with this, future petitioners could similarly fail to address the Urbanized Area issue, forcing challengers to shoulder the burden in a petition to deny or upon reconsideration. Although the outcome of the Urbanized Area analysis favors Mid Atlantic's position, it is inappropriate for the Commission to consider Clear Channel's position on that issue when it failed to make its case in the first instance. To do otherwise improperly shifts the burden of proof to opposing parties.

Mid Atlantic's failure to file a petition to deny does not alter this result. Clear Channel's failure to satisfy its burden of proof was grounds for denial by the Bureau, even absent any oppositions of record. *See e.g., United Church of Christ*, 425 F.2d at 546. Even without Mid Atlantic's participation, the Bureau could have (and likely would have) denied Clear Channel's Petition for its failure to make its required initial showing, had the relevant facts been known. Mid-Atlantic was under no duty to bring this to the Commission's attention. Therefore, Mid Atlantic's failure to oppose Clear Channel's Petition is not significant.

For Clear Channel to attempt a *Tuck* analysis at this late date only serves to scoff at well-established Commission procedure and increases the burdens imposed on opposing parties and Bureau staff. The principle of administrative efficiency commands a different

result. For these reasons, the Bureau should grant Mid Atlantic's Petition for Reconsideration and deny Clear Channel's Petition.

II. A Proper Tuck Analysis Requires Denial of Clear Channel's Petition

While Clear Channel's failure to provide a *Tuck* analysis prior to Commission action on its Petition is alone grounds for reconsideration, proper consideration of the *Tuck* factors also favors denial of that Petition. As an initial matter, Clear Channel points to two cases where the community at issue was 17 kilometers and 20 miles, respectively, from the central city. Opp. at 3. In this case, Stephens City is (as Clear Channel notes) only 12.3 kilometers from Winchester. Thus, it is closer to Winchester than any of the cases Clear Channel could find in support of its position.

The fact that only 63 (not 68, as alleged by Clear Channel) out of 578 residents surveyed by the Census Bureau work in Stephens City is by no means dispositive of the community's independence from Winchester. Again, the best Clear Channel could find was a case where 11.3% of the workforce worked in the proposed community of license. Opp. at 3, citing *Albemarle and Indian Trail, North Carolina*, 16 FCC Rcd 13876 (2001). Here, the percentage is under 10.9%, *less than* the lowest percentage Clear Channel could find in support of its position.

For media coverage, Clear Channel cites to an Internet website and a newsletter published *once every two months* by the Town Government. Thus, there is no daily or even weekly newspaper, radio or TV station specifically covering Stephens City. Clear Channel cites no support for its position that a website and bi-monthly newsletter satisfy this *Tuck* factor.

According to Clear Channel, the Stephens City Town Administrator perceives Stephens City as being separate from Winchester. However, as Mid Atlantic pointed out, the President and CEO of the Winchester-Frederick County Chamber of Commerce does not. His opinion, representing many area businesses, would seem to be the more objective of the two. And while Clear Channel alleges that “the mere presence of a local government is the most important factor in determining independence,” all of the cases cited to in their Opposition are stronger on the other factors than this case. Thus, one cannot single out local government in lieu of meeting the other *Tuck* criteria for determining independence.

Similarly, Clear Channel says that Stephens City’s “lack of a separate telephone directory is not fatal to a finding of independence,” citing to *Crisfield, et al.*, 18 FCC Rcd 19199 (2003). Clear Channel takes that case out of context where, as the Commission noted, the Norfolk Urbanized Area is unique in that “there is no one identifiably dominant community within the Urbanized Area.” However, other factors supported the finding of independence there that are not present here. The Commission noted the community’s “considerable distance” from Norfolk and Virginia Beach, its weekly newspaper, and its “complex, multi-tiered City Government,” among other things. Once again, Clear Channel pulls factors out of context to support its position.

As for commercial establishments and health facilities, Clear Channel relies (without legal support) on businesses that have Stephens City in their name but *are not located in Stephens City*. The fact there is a post office in Stephens City is not all that relevant since, as pointed out by Mid Atlantic, most of the addresses served by that facility are in areas of Frederick County outside of Stephens City town limits.

As support for its argument that Stephens City has an advertising market that is “separate and distinct from Winchester,” Clear Channel says “local businesses can advertise on the local cable system, including the local news channel and other channels on the system.” Opp. at 8. What Clear Channel fails to say is that “local” means Winchester. It is the *Winchester* cable system that serves Stephens City. There is no separate Stephens City cable system or even a local access channel dedicated to Stephens City. This factor clearly supports the interdependence between Stephens City and Winchester.

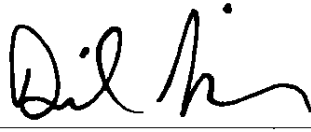
As for the last factor regarding police and fire protection, libraries and schools, Clear Channel’s Opposition is replete with factual misstatements. The “two full-time professional fire personnel” referred to by Clear Channel are paid by Frederick County, *not* Stephens City. Of course the Frederick County school system serves children in Stephens City. All children are entitled to education whether they live in an Urbanized Area or not. However, none of the schools are located in or provided by the Town of Stephens City. The same is true for the public libraries. They are all provided by Frederick County and located *outside* of Stephens City town limits. The fact that some of them may have Stephens City addresses arises from the fact that the post office happens to be located there.

Thus, the majority of Tuck factors favor denial of any allotment priority or first local transmission service preference for Stephens City, since it is truly a “single metropolitan transmission service area” with Winchester. Perhaps more significantly, however, Clear Channel never advised the Commission that this is an Urbanized Area, even though that fact was known since May 1, 2002. Clear Channel cannot now, in an Opposition to a petition for

reconsideration, belatedly argue for the first time that the *Tuck* factors support its position (even though they do not) when that argument should have been made a long time ago

Respectfully submitted,

MID ATLANTIC NETWORK, INC.

By. 

David M. Silverman
Maria C. Moran

COLE, RAYWID & BRAVERMAN, L.L.P.

1919 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.

Suite 200

Washington, D.C. 20006

(202) 659-9750

Its Attorneys

February 4, 2004



Federal Register

**Wednesday,
May 1, 2002**

Part VII

Department of Commerce

Bureau of the Census

**Qualifying Urban Areas for Census 2000;
Notice**

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of the Census

[Docket Number 010209034-2084-04]

Qualifying Urban Areas for Census 2000

AGENCY: Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce

ACTION: Notice

SUMMARY: This Notice provides the list of urbanized areas¹ that qualified based on the results of the 2000 Census of Population and Housing for the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Island Areas.² The Bureau of the Census (Census Bureau) determined these urbanized areas using the urban area criteria published in the **Federal Register** on March 15, 2002 (67 FR 11663).³ In addition, this Notice alerts data users to the future availability of lists of (1) urban clusters and (2) major airports evaluated for inclusion in qualifying urbanized areas and urban clusters.⁴

EFFECTIVE DATE: This Notice is effective immediately.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Robert Marx, Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Census Bureau, 4700 Silver Hill Road-Stop 7400, Washington, DC 20233-7400, telephone (301) 457-2131, e-mail at: ua@geo.census.gov

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Census Bureau identifies and tabulates data for the urban and rural populations and their associated areas solely for the presentation and comparison of census statistical data. The Census Bureau does not take into account or attempt to anticipate any nonstatistical uses that may be made of these areas or their associated data, nor does it attempt to meet the requirements of such nonstatistical program uses. Nonetheless, the Census Bureau recognizes that some federal and state agencies are required by law to use Census Bureau-defined urban and rural

classifications for allocating program funds, setting program standards, and implementing aspects of their programs. The agencies that make such nonstatistical uses of the areas and data should be aware that the changes to the urban and rural criteria for Census 2000 might affect the implementation of their programs.

If a federal, state, local, or tribal agency voluntarily uses these urban and rural criteria in a nonstatistical program, it is that agency's responsibility to ensure that the criteria are appropriate for such use. In considering the appropriateness of such nonstatistical program uses, the Census Bureau urges each agency to consider permitting appropriate modifications of the results of implementing the urban and rural criteria specifically for the purposes of its program. When a program permits such modifications, the Census Bureau urges each agency to use descriptive terminology that clearly identifies the different criteria being applied so as to avoid confusion with the Census Bureau's official urban and rural classifications.

The Census Bureau examined the use of nonresidential land-use data (other than major airports) to better define urban areas, but it could not find a consistent national database that identifies such areas. This was documented in the final criteria published in the **Federal Register** on March 15, 2002 (67 FR 11663). As a result, many nonresidential areas that would be perceived as clearly part of the urban framework (for example, industrial, commercial, and other types of developed areas with employment) do not qualify for inclusion in a Census 2000 urban area. The Census Bureau is continuing research to determine if there are objective and consistent ways to address issues involving inclusion of nonresidential urban land uses in urban areas in future censuses. For this reason, the Census Bureau stresses the need for users of this urban area information for purposes other than statistical comparison of Census Bureau data to examine the applicability of the areas defined and allow for modifications for nonstatistical purposes.

Executive Order 12866

This Notice is not significant for purposes of Executive Order 12866

Regulatory Flexibility Act

Because a Notice and opportunity for public comment are not required by 5 U.S.C. 553, or any other law, for lists of urbanized areas, this Notice is not subject to the analytical requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act. Thus, a

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis is not required and none has been prepared (5 U.S.C. 603[a]).

Paperwork Reduction Act

This Notice does not represent a collection of information subject to the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act, Title 44, U.S.C., Chapter 35.

Urbanized Areas, Urban Clusters, and Major Airports

This section of the Notice provides lists of the Census 2000 urbanized areas. It also refers to the location of listings of urban clusters and major airports.

As a result of Census 2000, there are 453 urbanized areas in the United States, 11 urbanized areas in Puerto Rico, one urbanized area in Guam, and one urbanized area in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, for a total of 466 urbanized areas. This represents a net increase of 61 urbanized areas from the 405 urbanized areas defined based on 1990 census results—396 in the United States and 9 in Puerto Rico. The increase consists of 76 entirely new urbanized areas, plus an additional 15 urbanized areas created from splitting existing areas, minus 29 areas lost through combination and one 1990 urbanized area failing to qualify.

As noted, the Census Bureau defined the Census 2000 urbanized areas using the criteria published in the **Federal Register** on March 15, 2002 (67 FR 11663), but in four cases—Hagåtña, GU; St. Charles, MD; Saipan, MP; and The Woodlands, TX—it departed from the criteria when it created a title for an urbanized area. For St. Charles and The Woodlands, an incorporated place with a population of at least 2,500 did exist within the urbanized area, but a well-known, locally identifiable census designated place with more than ten times the population of the incorporated place also existed within the urbanized area. In order to make the areas more identifiable, the Census Bureau decided to use the name of the larger census designated place in the title.

The urbanized areas defined for the first time in the Island Areas—Hagåtña, GU, and Saipan, MP—were named for the designated capitals of Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, respectively, to identify more clearly the most important centers within each urbanized area.

A Significant Urbanized Area Changes

There have been significant changes in the Census 2000 universe of urbanized areas from those defined, based on the 1990 census and criteria.

¹ An urbanized area consists of densely settled territory that contains 50,000 or more people.

² The Island Areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Virgin Islands of the United States.

³ An urbanized area delineated as a result of a special census conducted by the Census Bureau during this decade (an intercensal urbanized area), at the request and expense of local governments, will be qualified using these criteria and the population counts reported in that special census.

⁴ An urban cluster consists of densely settled territory that contains at least 2,500 people, but fewer than 50,000 people. Major airports adjoining qualifying urbanized areas and urban clusters are those airports that, according to 2000 Federal Aviation Administration statistics, had an annual enplanement of at least 10,000 people, and thus qualified as a primary airport in that year.

These changes include new areas, areas formed by splits or mergers, name changes, and areas with significant boundary changes

1. There are 76 urbanized areas newly qualified for Census 2000; these were not part of any 1990 census urbanized area (UA):

Ames, IA
Atascadero—El Paso de Robles (Paso Robles), CA
Avondale, AZ
Bend, OR
Blacksburg, VA
Bowling Green, KY
Carson City, NV
Cleveland, TN
Coeur d'Alene, ID
Columbus, IN
Corvallis, OR
Dalton, GA
Danville, IL⁵
DeKalb, IL
El Centro, CA
Fairbanks, AK
Fajardo, PR
Farmington, NM
Flagstaff, AZ⁶
Florida—Barceloneta—Bajadero, PR
Fond du Lac, WI
Gainesville, GA
Guayama, PR
Hagåtña, GU
Harrisonburg, VA
Hazleton, PA
Hightstown, NJ
Hinesville, GA
Hot Springs, AR
Jefferson City, MO
Jonesboro, AR
Juana Díaz, PR
Kingston, NY
Lady Lake, FL
Lafayette—Louisville, CO
Lake Jackson—Angleton, TX
Lebanon, PA
Leesburg—Eustis, FL
Lewiston, ID—WA
McKinney, TX
Madera, CA
Mandeville—Covington, LA
Manteca, CA
Michigan City, IN—MI
Middletown, NY
Monroe, MI
Morgantown, WV
Morristown, TN
Mount Vernon, WA
Murfreesboro, TN
Nampa, ID
Petaluma, CA

⁵ Danville, IL qualified as an urbanized area as a result of the 1980 census but failed to qualify as an urbanized area for the 1990 census, and therefore is treated as a new urbanized area

⁶ Flagstaff, AZ did not qualify as an urbanized area as a result of the 1990 census but was qualified as an urbanized area in 1996 based on the results of a special census taken in 1995

Porterville, CA
Prescott, AZ
Radcliff—Elizabethtown, KY
St. Augustine, FL
St. Charles, MD
St. George, UT
Saipan, MP
Salisbury, MD—DE
Sandusky, OH
San Germán—Cabo Rojo—Sabana Grande, PR
Saratoga Springs, NY
South Lyon—Howell—Brighton, MI
Temecula—Murrieta, CA
The Woodlands, TX
Tracy, CA
Turlock, CA
Uniontown—Connellsville, PA
Valdosta, GA
Wenatchee, WA
Westminster, MD
Wildwood—North Wildwood—Cape May, NJ
Winchester, VA
Yonkers, NY
Zephyrhills, FL

2. There are 17 urbanized areas formed by merging 46 of the 1990 census urbanized areas:
Baltimore, MD (Annapolis, MD and Baltimore, MD)
Boston, MA—NH—RI (Boston, MA; Brockton, MA, Lawrence—Haverhill, MA—NH, Lowell, MA—NH, and Taunton, MA)
Bridgeport—Stamford, CT—NY (Bridgeport—Milford, CT, Norwalk, CT, and Stamford, CT—NY)
Chicago, IL—IN (Aurora, IL; Chicago, IL—Northwestern Indiana; Crystal Lake, IL, Elgin, IL, and Joliet, IL)
Cincinnati OH—KY—IN (Cincinnati, OH—KY and Hamilton, OH)
Denton—Lewisville, TX (Denton, TX and Lewisville, TX)
Hartford, CT (Bristol, CT, Hartford—Middletown, CT, and New Britain, CT)
Indio—Cathedral City—Palm Springs, CA (Indio—Coachella, CA and Palm Springs, CA)
Miami, FL (Fort Lauderdale—Hollywood—Pompano Beach, FL, Miami—Hialeah, FL, and West Palm Beach—Boca Raton—Delray Beach, FL)
Philadelphia, PA—NJ—DE—MD (Philadelphia, PA—NJ, and Wilmington, DE—NJ—MD—PA)
Port St. Lucie, FL (Fort Pierce, FL and Stuart, FL)
Poughkeepsie—Newburgh, NY (Newburgh, NY and Poughkeepsie, NY)
Providence, RI—MA (Fall River, MA—RI; Newport, RI, and Providence—Pawtucket, RI—MA)
Richmond, VA (Petersburg, VA and Richmond, VA)

San Juan, PR (Caguas, PR; Cayey, PR, Humacao, PR, and Vega Baja—Manatí, PR)
Seattle, WA (Seattle, WA and Tacoma, WA)
Youngstown, OH—PA (Sharon, PA—OH and Youngstown, OH)
3. There are 25 urbanized areas formed from splitting ten of the 1990 census urbanized areas.
Aberdeen—Havre de Grace—Bel Air, MD and Baltimore, MD (Baltimore, MD)
Camarillo, CA; Oxnard, CA; and Thousand Oaks, CA (Oxnard—Ventura, CA)
Concord, CA; Livermore, CA; San Francisco—Oakland, CA, San Rafael—Novato, CA, and Vallejo, CA (San Francisco—Oakland, CA)
Dover—Rochester, NH—ME and Portsmouth, NH—ME (Portsmouth—Dover—Rochester, NH—ME)
Gilroy—Morgan Hill, CA, and San Jose, CA (San Jose, CA)
Greenville, SC and Mauldin—Simpsonville, SC (Greenville, SC)
Kansas City, MO—KS and Lee's Summit, MO (Kansas City, MO—KS)
Los Angeles—Long Beach—Santa Ana, CA, Mission Viejo, CA; and Santa Clarita, CA (Los Angeles, CA)
Marysville, WA and Seattle, WA (Seattle, WA)
Norman, OK and Oklahoma City, OK (Oklahoma City, OK)
4. One 1990 census urbanized area failed to qualify as a Census 2000 urbanized area:
Cumberland, MD—WV
5. There are 44 urbanized areas with other significant changes (unrelated to splits and mergers) to their 1990 census boundaries.
Akron, OH: does not include a part of the 1990 census urbanized area (UA), which was transferred to the Census 2000 Cleveland, OH UA
Anchorage, AK: does not include the separate Northwest Anchorage, AK urban cluster (UC), which was defined from part of the 1990 census UA.
Beloit, WI—IL: does not include a part of the 1990 census UA, which was transferred to the Census 2000 Rockford, IL UA.
Bridgeport—Stamford, CT—NY: contains part of the 1990 census New York, NY—Northeastern New Jersey UA
Charlotte, NC—SC: contains part of the 1990 census Rock Hill, SC UA.
Cincinnati, OH—KY—IN: contains part of the 1990 census Middletown, OH UA
Cleveland, OH: contains parts of the 1990 census Akron, OH and Lorain—Elyria, OH UAs.

- Dayton, OH. contains part of the 1990 census Middletown, OH—UA.
- Decatur, AL. does not include the separate Hartselle, AL UC, which was defined from part of the 1990 census UA
- Fairfield, CA. does not include the separate Fairfield Southwest, CA UC, which was defined from part of the 1990 census UA.
- Gadsden, AL. does not include significant portions of the 1990 census UA, which did not qualify for inclusion in the Census 2000 UA
- Houston, TX. contains part of the 1990 census Texas City, TX UA
- Jackson, MS. does not include the separate Langford, MS, and Richland, MS UCs, which were defined from parts of the 1990 census UA.
- Kissimmee, FL. contains part of the 1990 census Orlando, FL UA.
- Lewiston, ME. does not include the separate Lisbon Falls, ME UC, which was defined from part of the 1990 census UA, and additional significant portions of the 1990 census UA, which did not qualify for inclusion in the Census 2000 UA
- Lorain—Elyria, OH. does not include part of the 1990 census UA, which was transferred to the Census 2000 Cleveland, OH UA
- Miami, FL. does not include the separate Key Biscayne, FL UC, which was defined from part of the 1990 census UA
- Middletown, OH. does not include parts of the 1990 census UA, which were transferred to the Census 2000 Cincinnati, OH—KY—IN, and Dayton, OH UAs
- Monessen, PA. does not include the separate California, PA UC, which was defined from part of the 1990 census UA
- Montgomery, AL. does not include the separate Prattville, AL UC, which was defined from part of the 1990 census UA
- New York—Newark, NY—NJ—CT. does not include a part of the 1990 census UA, which was transferred to the Census 2000 Bridgeport—Stamford, CT—NY UA
- Odessa, TX. does not include significant portions of the 1990 census UA, which did not qualify for inclusion in the Census 2000 UA
- Ogden—Layton, UT. contains part of the 1990 census Salt Lake City, UT UA
- Orlando, FL. does not include a part of the 1990 census UA, which was transferred to the Census 2000 Kissimmee, FL UA
- Pascagoula, MS. does not include significant portions of the 1990 census UA, which did not qualify for inclusion in the Census 2000 UA
- Philadelphia, PA—NJ—DE—MD. contains part (entire Pennsylvania portion) of the 1990 census Trenton, NJ—PA UA.
- Ponce, PR. does not include a part of the 1990 census UA, which was transferred to the Census 2000 Yauco, PR UA.
- Rockford, IL. contains part of the 1990 census Beloit, WI—IL UA.
- Rock Hill, SC. does not include a part of the 1990 census UA, which was transferred to the Census 2000 Charlotte, NC—SC UA
- Salt Lake City, UT. does not include a part of the 1990 census UA, which was transferred to the Census 2000 Ogden—Layton, UT UA
- San Francisco—Oakland, CA. contains part of the 1990 census San Jose, CA UA
- San Jose, CA. does not include a part of the 1990 census UA, which was transferred to the Census 2000 San Francisco—Oakland, CA UA.
- Savannah, GA. does not include the separate Pooler, GA UC, which was defined from part of the 1990 census UA
- Simi Valley, CA. does not include a part of the 1990 census UA, which was transferred to the Census 2000 Thousand Oaks, CA UA
- Texas City, TX. does not include a part of the 1990 census UA, which was transferred to the Census 2000 Houston, TX UA.
- Thousand Oaks, CA. contains part of the 1990 census Simi Valley, CA UA
- Trenton, NJ. does not include a part (entire Pennsylvania portion) of the 1990 census UA, which was transferred to the Census 2000 Philadelphia, PA—NJ—DE—MD UA.
- Tucson, AZ. does not include the separate Tucson South (Arizona State Prison Complex) AZ and Tucson Southeast, AZ UCs, which were defined from part of the 1990 census UA.
- Utica, NY. does not include the separate Rome, NY UC, which was defined from part of the 1990 census UA (Utica—Rome, NY)
- Vineland, NJ. does not include the separate Laurel Lake, NJ UC, which was defined from part of the 1990 census UA.
- Virginia Beach, VA. does not include the separate Suffolk, VA UC, which was defined from part of the 1990 census UA (Norfolk—Virginia Beach—Newport News, VA)
- Yauco, PR. contains part of the 1990 census Ponce, PR UA.
- 6 There are 72 urbanized areas with changes to their 1990 census names (unrelated to mergers or splits).
- Aguadilla—Isabela—San Sebastian, PR. was Aguadilla, PR.
- Albany, NY, was Albany—Schenectady—Troy, NY
- Allentown—Bethlehem, PA—NJ, was Allentown—Bethlehem—Easton, PA—NJ.
- Antioch, CA, was Antioch—Pittsburg, CA.
- Appleton, WI, was Appleton—Neenah, WI.
- Athens—Clarke County, GA, was Athens, GA.
- Auburn, AL, was Auburn—Opelika, AL
- Augusta—Richmond County, GA—SC, was Augusta, GA—SC.
- Barnstable Town, MA, was Hyannis, MA
- Benton Harbor—St. Joseph, MI, was Benton Harbor, MI.
- Binghamton, NY—PA, was Binghamton, NY.
- Bonita Springs—Naples, FL, was Naples, FL.
- Brooksville, FL, was Spring Hill, FL.
- Buffalo, NY, was Buffalo—Niagara Falls, NY.
- Cape Coral, FL, was Fort Myers—Cape Coral, FL.
- Champaign, IL, was Champaign—Urbana, IL.
- Charleston—North Charleston, SC, was Charleston, SC.
- Charlotte, NC—SC, was Charlotte, NC
- Chicago, IL—IN, was Chicago, IL—Northwestern Indiana.
- Cincinnati, OH—KY—IN, was Cincinnati, OH—KY.
- College Station—Bryan, TX, was Bryan—College Station, TX
- Concord, NC, was Kannapolis, NC.
- Dallas—Fort Worth—Arlington, TX, was Dallas—Fort Worth, TX.
- Davenport, IA—IL, was Davenport—Rock Island—Moline, IA—IL.
- Daytona Beach—Port Orange, FL, was Daytona Beach, FL
- Denver—Aurora, CO, was Denver, CO
- Dubuque, IA—IL, was erroneously shown in 1990 census electronic files and some 1990 census reports as Dubuque, IA—IL—WI. (The UA was not in Wisconsin.)
- Eugene, OR, was Eugene—Springfield, OR
- Fargo, ND—MN, was Fargo—Moorhead, ND—MN.
- Gulfport—Biloxi, MS, was Biloxi—Gulfport, MS.
- Hagerstown, MD—WV—PA, was Hagerstown, MD—PA—WV
- Hemet, CA, was Hemet—San Jacinto, CA.
- Huntington, WV—KY—OH, was Huntington—Ashland, WV—KY—OH
- Kailua (Honolulu County)—Kaneohe, HI, was Kailua, HI.
- Kennewick—Richland, WA, was Richland—Kennewick, WA.
- Lafayette, IN, was Lafayette—West Lafayette, IN.
- Lansing, MI, was Lansing—East Lansing, MI.

Leominster-Fitchburg, MA, was
Fitchburg-Leominster, MA

Lewiston, ME, was Lewiston-Auburn,
ME

Little Rock, AR, was Little Rock-North
Little Rock, AR

Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana,
CA, was Los Angeles, CA

McAllen, TX, was McAllen-Edinburg-
Mission, TX

Memphis, TN-MS-AR, was Memphis,
TN-AR-MS

Miami, FL, was Miami-Hialeah, FL

Nashua, NH-MA, was Nashua, NH

Nashville-Davidson, TN, was Nashville,
TN

New Haven, CT, was New Haven-
Meriden, CT

New York-Newark, NY-NJ-CT, was
New York, NY-Northeastern New
Jersey

North Port-Punta Gorda, FL, was Punta
Gorda, FL

Norwich-New London, CT, was New
London-Norwich, CT

Ogden-Layton, UT, was Ogden, UT

Olympia-Lacey, WA, was Olympia,
WA

Palm Bay-Melbourne, FL, was
Melbourne-Palm Bay, FL

Pensacola, FL-AL, was Pensacola, FL

Portland, OR-WA, was Portland-
Vancouver, OR-WA

Port St. Lucie, FL, was Fort Pierce, FL

Providence, RI-MA, was Providence-
Pawtucket, RI-MA

Round Lake Beach-McHenry-
Grayslake, IL-WI, was Round Lake
Beach-McHenry, IL-WI

Scranton, PA, was Scranton-Wilkes-
Barre, PA

Seaside-Monterey-Marina, CA, was
Seaside-Monterey, CA

Sherman, TX, was Sherman-Denison,
TX

South Bend, IN-MI, was South Bend-
Mishawaka, IN-MI

Spokane, WA-ID, was Spokane, WA

Tampa-St. Petersburg, FL, was Tampa-
St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL

Trenton, NJ, was Trenton, NJ-PA

Utica, NY, was Utica-Rome, NY

Vero Beach-Sebastian, FL, was Vero
Beach, FL

Victorville-Hesperia-Apple Valley, CA,
was Hesperia-Apple Valley-
Victorville, CA

Virginia Beach, VA, was Norfolk-
Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA

Washington, DC-VA-MD, was
Washington, DC-MD-VA

Waterloo, IA, was Waterloo-Cedar Falls,
IA

Weirton, WV-Steubenville, OH-PA,
was Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV-
PA

counts relate to data reported for Census
2000

Urbanized area

Population

Aberdeen-Havre de Grace-
Bel Air, MD174,598

Abilene, TX107,041

Aguadilla-Isabela-San
Sebastian, PR299,086

Akron, OH570,215

Albany, GA95,450

Albany, NY558,947

Albuquerque, NM598,191

Alexandria, LA78,504

Allentown-Bethlehem, PA-NJ576,408

Alton, IL84,655

Altoona, PA82,520

Amarillo, TX179,312

Ames, IA50,726

Anchorage, AK225,744

Anderson, IN97,038

Anderson, SC70,436

Ann Arbor, MI283,904

Annapolis, MD75,840

Antioch, CA217,591

Appleton, WI187,683

Arcata, CA145,643

Asheville, NC221,570

Atascadero-El Paso de
Robles (Paso Robles), CA54,762

Athens-Clarke County, GA106,482

Atlanta, GA3,499,840

Atlantic City, NJ227,180

Auburn, AL60,137

Augusta-Richmond County,
GA-SC335,630

Austin, TX901,920

Avondale, AZ67,875

Bakersfield, CA396,125

Baltimore, MD2,076,354

Bangor, ME58,983

Barnstable Town, MA243,667

Baton Rouge, LA479,019

Battle Creek, MI79,135

Bay City, MI74,048

Beaumont, TX139,304

Bellingham, WA84,324

Beloit, WI-IL56,462

Bend, OR57,525

Benton Harbor-St. Joseph, MI61,745

Billings, MT100,317

Binghamton, NY-PA158,884

Birmingham, AL663,615

Bismarck, ND74,991

Blacksburg, VA57,236

Bloomington, IN92,456

Bloomington-Normal, IL112,415

Boise City, ID272,625

Bonita Springs-Naples, FL221,251

Boston, MA-NH-RI4,032,484

Boulder, CO112,299

Bowling Green, KY58,314

Bremerton, WA178,369

Bridgeport-Stamford, CT-NY888,890

Bristol, TN-Bristol, VA58,472

Brooksville, FL102,193

Brownsville, TX165,776

Brunswick, GA51,653

Buffalo, NY976,703

Burlington, NC94,248

Burlington, VT105,365

Camarillo, CA62,798

Canton, OH266,595

Cape Coral, FL329,757

Carson City, NV58,263

Urbanized area

Population

Casper, WY57,719

Cedar Rapids, IA155,334

Champaign, IL123,938

Charleston, WV182,991

Charleston-North Charleston,
SC423,410

Charlotte, NC-SC758,927

Charlottesville, VA81,449

Chattanooga, TN-GA343,509

Cheyenne, WY68,202

Chicago, IL-IN8,307,904

Chico, CA89,221

Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN1,503,262

Clarksville, TN-KY121,775

Cleveland, OH1,786,647

Cleveland, TN58,192

Coeur d'Alene, ID74,800

College Station-Bryan, TX132,500

Colorado Springs, CO466,122

Columbia, MO98,779

Columbia, SC420,537

Columbus, GA-AL242,324

Columbus, IN50,227

Columbus, OH1,133,193

Concord, CA552,624

Concord, NC115,057

Corpus Christi, TX293,925

Corvallis, OR58,229

Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington,
TX4,145,659

Dalton, GA57,666

Danbury, CT-NY154,455

Danville, IL53,223

Danville, VA50,902

Davenport, IA-IL270,626

Davis, CA66,022

Dayton, OH703,444

Daytona Beach-Port Orange,
FL255,353

Decatur, AL52,315

Decatur, IL96,454

DeKalb, IL55,805

Deltona, FL147,713

Denton-Lewisville, TX299,823

Denver-Aurora, CO1,984,887

Des Moines, IA370,505

Detroit, MI3,903,377

Dothan, AL60,792

Dover, DE65,044

Dover-Rochester, NH-ME80,456

Dubuque, IA-IL65,251

Duluth, MN-WI118,265

Durham, NC287,796

Eau Claire, WI91,393

El Centro, CA52,954

Elkhart, IN-MI131,226

Elmira, NY67,159

El Paso, TX-NM674,801

Ene, PA194,804

Eugene, OR224,049

Evansville, IN-KY211,989

Fairbanks, AK51,926

Fairfield, CA112,446

Fajardo, PR78,595

Fargo, ND-MN142,477

Farmington, NM53,294

Fayetteville, NC276,368

Fayetteville-Springdale, AR172,585

Flagstaff, AZ57,050

Flint, MI365,096

Florence, AL71,299

Florence, SC67,314

Florida-Barceloneta-
Bajadero, PR68,811

B List of Urbanized Areas

An alphabetical list of all qualifying
urbanized areas follows. The population

Urbanized area	Population	Urbanized area	Population	Urbanized area	Population
Fond du Lac, WI	50,058	Kingston, NY	53,458	Morristown, TN	54,368
Fort Collins, CO	206,633	Kissimmee, FL	186,667	Mount Vernon, WA	51,174
Fort Smith, AR-OK	106,470	Knoxville, TN	419,830	Muncie, IN	90,673
Fort Walton Beach, FL	152,741	Kokomo, IN	63,739	Murfreesboro, TN	135,855
Fort Wayne, IN	287,759	La Crosse, WI-MN	89,966	Muskegon, MI	154,729
Frederick, MD	119,144	Lady Lake, FL	50,721	Myrtle Beach, SC	122,984
Fredricksburg, VA	97,102	Lafayette, IN	125,738	Nampa, ID	95,909
Fresno, CA	554,923	Lafayette, LA	178,079	Napa, CA	79,867
Gadsden, AL	61,709	Lafayette-Louisville, CO	60,387	Nashua, NH-MA	197,155
Gainesville, FL	159,508	Lake Charles, LA	132,977	Nashville-Davidson, TN	749,935
Gainesville, GA	88,680	Lake Jackson-Angleton, TX	73,416	Newark, OH	70,001
Galveston, TX	54,770	Lakeland, FL	199,487	New Bedford, MA	146,730
Gastonia, NC	141,407	Lancaster, PA	323,554	New Haven, CT	531,314
Glroy-Morgan Hill, CA	84,620	Lancaster-Palmdale, CA	263,532	New Orleans, LA	1,009,283
Glens Falls, NY	57,627	Lansing, MI	300,032	New York-Newark, NY-NJ-CT	17,799,861
Goldsboro, NC	57,915	Laredo, TX	175,586	Norman, OK	86,478
Grand Forks, ND-MN	56,573	Las Cruces, NM	104,186	North Port-Punta Gorda, FL	122,421
Grand Junction, CO	92,362	Las Vegas, NV	1,314,357	Norwich-New London, CT	173,160
Grand Rapids, MI	539,080	Lawrence, KS	79,647	Ocala, FL	106,542
Great Falls, MT	64,387	Lawton, OK	89,556	Odessa, TX	111,395
Greeley, CO	93,879	Lebanon, PA	63,681	Ogden-Layton, UT	417,933
Green Bay, WI	187,316	Leesburg-Eustis, FL	97,497	Oklahoma City, OK	747,003
Greensboro, NC	267,884	Lee's Summit, MO	55,285	Olympia-Lacey, WA	143,826
Greenville, NC	84,059	Leominster-Fitchburg, MA	112,943	Omaha, NE-IA	626,623
Greenville, SC	302,194	Lewiston, ID-WA	50,317	Orlando, FL	1,157,431
Guayama, PR	77,755	Lewiston, ME	50,567	Oshkosh, WI	71,070
Gulfport-Biloxi, MS	205,754	Lexington-Fayette, KY	250,994	Owensboro, KY	67,665
Hagåtña, GU	132,241	Lima, OH	74,071	Oxnard, CA	337,591
Hagerstown, MD-WV-PA	120,326	Lincoln, NE	226,582	Palm Bay-Melbourne, FL	393,289
Harlingen, TX	110,770	Little Rock, AR	360,331	Panama City, FL	132,419
Harrisburg, PA	362,782	Livermore, CA	75,202	Parkersburg, WV-OH	85,605
Harrisonburg, VA	52,647	Lodi, CA	83,735	Pascagoula, MS	54,190
Hartford, CT	851,535	Logan, UT	76,187	Pensacola, FL-AL	323,783
Hattiesburg, MS	61,465	Lompoc, CA	55,667	Peoria, IL	247,172
Hazleton, PA	51,746	Longmont, CO	72,929	Petaluma, CA	59,958
Hemet, CA	117,200	Longview, TX	78,070	Philadelphia, PA-NJ-DE-MD	5,149,079
Hickory, NC	187,808	Longview, WA-OR	60,443	Phoenix-Mesa, AZ	2,907,049
High Point, NC	132,844	Lorain-Elyria, OH	193,586	Pine Bluff, AR	58,584
Hightstown, NJ	69,977	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA	11,789,487	Pittsburgh, PA	1,753,136
Hinesville, GA	50,360	Louisville, KY-IN	863,582	Pittsfield, MA	52,772
Holland, MI	91,795	Lubbock, TX	202,225	Pocatello, ID	62,498
Honolulu, HI	718,182	Lynchburg, VA	98,714	Ponce, PR	195,037
Hot Springs, AR	51,763	McAllen, TX	523,144	Port Arthur, TX	114,656
Houma, LA	125,929	McKinney, TX	54,525	Porterville, CA	60,261
Houston, TX	3,822,509	Macon, GA	135,170	Port Huron, MI	86,486
Huntington, WV-KY-OH	177,550	Madera, CA	58,027	Portland, ME	188,080
Huntsville, AL	213,253	Madison, WI	329,533	Portland, OR-WA	1,583,138
Idaho Falls, ID	66,973	Manchester, NH	143,549	Port St Lucie, FL	270,774
Indianapolis, IN	1,218,919	Mandeville-Covington, LA	62,866	Portsmouth, NH-ME	50,912
Indio-Cathedral City-Palm Springs, CA	254,856	Mansfield, OH	79,698	Pottstown, PA	73,597
Iowa City, IA	85,247	Manteca, CA	51,176	Poughkeepsie-Newburgh, NY	351,982
Ithaca, NY	53,528	Marysville, WA	114,372	Prescott, AZ	61,909
Jackson, MI	88,050	Mauldin-Simpsonville, SC	77,831	Providence, RI-MA	1,174,548
Jackson, MS	292,637	Mayaguez, PR	119,350	Provo-Orem, UT	303,680
Jackson, TN	65,086	Medford, OR	128,780	Pueblo, CO	123,351
Jacksonville, FL	882,295	Memphis, TN-MS-AR	972,091	Racine, WI	129,545
Jacksonville, NC	95,514	Merced, CA	110,483	Radcliff-Elizabethtown, KY	64,504
Janesville, WI	66,034	Miami, FL	4,919,036	Raleigh, NC	541,527
Jefferson City, MO	53,714	Michigan City, IN-MI	66,199	Rapid City, SD	66,780
Johnson City, TN	102,456	Middletown, NY	50,071	Reading, PA	240,264
Johnstown, PA	76,113	Middletown, OH	94,355	Redding, CA	105,267
Jonesboro, AR	51,804	Midland, TX	99,221	Reno, NV	303,689
Joplin, MO	72,089	Milwaukee, WI	1,308,913	Richmond, VA	818,836
Juana Diaz, PR	54,835	Minneapolis-St Paul, MN	2,388,593	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	1,506,816
Kailua (Honolulu County)-Kaneohe, HI	117,730	Mission Viejo, CA	533,015	Roanoke, VA	197,442
Kalamazoo, MI	187,961	Missoula, MT	69,491	Rochester, MN	91,271
Kankakee, IL	65,073	Mobile, AL	317,605	Rochester, NY	694,396
Kansas City, MO-KS	1,361,744	Modesto, CA	310,945	Rockford, IL	270,414
Kennewick-Richland, WA	153,851	Monessen, PA	56,508	Rock Hill, SC	70,007
Kenosha, WI	110,942	Monroe, LA	113,818	Rocky Mount, NC	61,657
Killeen, TX	167,976	Monroe, MI	53,153	Rome, GA	58,287
Kingsport, TN-VA	95,766	Montgomery, AL	196,892	Round Lake Beach-McHenry-Grayslake, IL-WI	226,848
		Morgantown, WV	55,997		

Urbanized area	Population	Urbanized area	Population	Urbanized area	Population
Sacramento, CA	1,393,498	Tallahassee, FL	204,260	Youngstown, OH-PA	417,437
Saginaw, MI	140,985	Tampa—St Petersburg, FL	2,062,339	Yuba City, CA	97,645
St Augustine, FL	53,519	Temecula—Murrieta, CA	229,810	Yuma, AZ-CA	94,950
St Charles, MD	74,765	Tempe, TX	71,937	Zephyrhills, FL	53,979
St Cloud, MN	91,305	Terre Haute, IN	79,376		
St George, UT	62,630	Texarkana, TX—Texarkana, AR	72,288		
St Joseph, MO-KS	77,231	Texas City, TX	96,417		
St. Louis, MO-IL	2,077,662	The Woodlands, TX	89,445		
Saipan, MP	61,695	Thousand Oaks, CA	210,990		
Salem, OR	207,229	Titusville, FL	52,922		
Salinas, CA	179,173	Toledo, OH-MI	503,008		
Salisbury, MD-DE	59,426	Topeka, KS	142,411		
Salt Lake City, UT	867,650	Tracy, CA	59,020		
San Angelo, TX	87,969	Trenton, NJ	268,472		
San Antonio, TX	1,327,554	Tucson, AZ	720,425		
San Diego, CA	2,674,436	Tulsa, OK	558,329		
Sandusky, OH	50,693	Turlock, CA	69,507		
San Francisco—Oakland, CA	2,995,769	Tuscaloosa, AL	116,888		
San Germán—Cabo Rojo—Sabana Grande, PR	112,939	Tyler, TX	101,494		
San Jose, CA	1,538,312	Uniontown—Connellsville, PA	58,442		
San Juan, PR	2,216,616	Utica, NY	113,409		
San Luis Obispo, CA	53,498	Vacaville, CA	90,264		
San Rafael—Novato, CA	232,836	Valdosta, GA	57,647		
Santa Barbara, CA	196,263	Vallejo, CA	158,967		
Santa Clarita, CA	170,481	Vero Beach—Sebastian, FL	120,962		
Santa Cruz, CA	157,348	Victoria, TX	61,529		
Santa Fe, NM	80,337	Victorville—Hesperia—Apple Valley, CA	200,436		
Santa Maria, CA	120,297	Vineland, NJ	88,724		
Santa Rosa, CA	285,408	Virginia Beach, VA	1,394,439		
Sarasota—Bradenton, FL	559,229	Visalia, CA	120,044		
Saratoga Springs, NY	51,172	Waco, TX	153,198		
Savannah, GA	208,886	Warner Robins, GA	90,838		
Scranton, PA	385,237	Washington, DC-VA-MD	3,933,920		
Seaside—Monterey—Marina, CA	125,503	Waterbury, CT	189,026		
Seattle, WA	2,712,205	Waterloo, IA	108,298		
Sheboygan, WI	68,600	Watsonville, CA	66,500		
Sherman, TX	56,168	Wausau, WI	68,221		
Shreveport, LA	275,213	Weirton, WV—Steubenville, OH-PA	73,710		
Simi Valley, CA	112,345	Wenatchee, WA	55,425		
Sioux City, IA-NE-SD	106,119	Westminster, MD	65,034		
Sioux Falls, SD	124,269	Wheeling, WV-OH	87,613		
Slidell, LA	79,926	Wichita, KS	422,301		
South Bend, IN-MI	276,498	Wichita Falls, TX	99,396		
South Lyon—Howell—Brighton, MI	106,139	Wildwood—North Wildwood—Cape May, NJ	52,550		
Spartanburg, SC	145,058	Williamsport, PA	58,693		
Spokane, WA-ID	334,858	Wilmington, NC	161,149		
Springfield, IL	153,516	Winchester, VA	53,559		
Springfield, MA-CT	573,610	Winston-Salem, NC	239,230		
Springfield, MO	215,004	Winter Haven, FL	153,924		
Springfield, OH	89,684	Worcester, MA-CT	429,882		
State College, PA	71,301	Yakima, WA	112,816		
Stockton, CA	313,392	Yauco, PR	108,024		
Sumter, SC	64,320	York, PA	192,903		
Syracuse, NY	402,267				

C. List of Urban Areas (Urbanized Areas and Urban Clusters)

A complete list of the 3,638 qualifying urban areas, which includes both urbanized areas and urban clusters, and the list of central places will be available from the Census Bureau's Urban and Rural Classification Web page at: http://www.census.gov/geo/www/ua/ua_2k.html.

D. List of Major Airports

A list of major airports evaluated for inclusion in urbanized areas and urban clusters will be available from the Census Bureau's Urban and Rural Classification Web page at: http://www.census.gov/geo/www/ua/ua_2k.html.

E. Geographic Products

TIGER/Line® files that contain the boundaries, names, and codes of urbanized areas and urban clusters will be available from the Census Bureau's TIGER/Line® Web page at: <http://www.census.gov/geo/www/tiger/index.html>. Maps produced by the Census Bureau, showing the boundaries and component geographic entities of urbanized areas and urban clusters, will be available in late 2002. For information updates concerning the availability of maps, data users should monitor the Census Bureau's Urban and Rural Classification Web page at: http://www.census.gov/geo/www/ua/ua_2k.html.

Dated, April 26, 2002

Charles Louis Kincannon,

Director, Bureau of the Census

[FR Doc. 02-10805 Filed 4-30-02, 8:45 am]

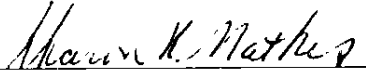
BILLING CODE 3510-07-P

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Sharon K Mathis, a secretary with the law firm of Cole, Raywid & Braverman, L L.P , do hereby certify that copies of the foregoing "Reply to Opposition to Petition for Reconsideration" were sent via first class, postage prepaid, United States mail, this 4th day of February, 2004 to the following

* John Karousos, Assistant Chief
Audio Division, Media Bureau
Federal Communications Commission
445 12th Street, S W , Rm. 3-A266
Washington, D C 20554

Mark N Lipp
J Thomas Nolan
Vinson & Elkins, L L P
The Willard Office Building
1455 Pennsylvania Ave , N W.
Washington, D C 20004-1008
Counsel for Cleveland Radio Licenses, LLC


Sharon K. Mathis

* Via Hand Delivery